## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR. OF M. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND HASSAU STS.

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THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at 6½ cents per copy, or 83 per annum; the European Leition, 34 per annum, to any part of freat Britain, and 36 to any part of the Continent, both to include the postace.

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BO NOTICE of annumous communications. We do not return those rejected. JOB PRINTING executed with neatness, cheapness, and DYERTISEMENTS renewed every day.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE, BOWERY-ERNEST MALTRAVERS-BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway-Damon and Pv-

WIBLO'S-THE CHIMNES TROUPE. BURTON'S THEATRE. Chambers street-Ir is THE

NATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Ros Rov-WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway-Don Casar DE

ST, CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-IRISH JONAN-AMERICAN MUSEUM-DON CAMAR DE BAZAN-FAINT BRART NEVER WON FAIR LADY-NO SONG NO SUPPER.

CHRISTY'S OPEKA HOUSE, 472 Broadway - STREOFLAN WOOD'S MINSTRELS. Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-

MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAM-CIRCUS, M BOWERY-EQUIPMENTS ENTERTAINMENTS

GEORAMA. 586 Broadway-Banvand's Panonama or HELLER'S SOIREES MYSTERIEUSES, ASS Breadway.

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway. METROPOLITAN HALL-PROF. ANDERSON.

New York, Saturday, May 21, 1853.

Mails for Europe. THE NEW YORK WEEKLY HERALD. The U.S. mail steamship Hermann, Capt. Higgins, will leave this port this morning, at 12 o'clock, for Southampton and Bremen.

Subscriptions and advertisements for any edition of the Mrw York Heraid will be received at the following places in Europe :-

LIVERPOOL-John Hunter, No. 2 Paradise stree

LONDON—Edward Sandford & Co., Cornhill.

"Wm. Thomas & Co., No. 19 Catharine street. PARS-Livingston, Wells & Co., Rue de la Bourse. B. H. Revoil, No. 17 Rue de la Banque.

The European mails will close at half-past ten o'clock this morning. The WEEKLY HERALD will be published at half past nine

e'eleck this morning. Single copies, in wrappers,

## The News.

Political news seems to be a remarkable scarce semmodity in the vicinity of Washington at the present time. At all events, our correspondents have not to-day furnished a syllable with regard to appointments, removals, or anything else of a politieal nature. We have, however, ascertained from good authority that the selections for foreign missions of every description have been perfected, and will probably be promulgated to-day, in which event we shall be able to spread the list before our readers to-morrow. Keep cool, we shall soon know who are to be our representatives abroad.

Everybody will doubtless be pleased to learn that counsel yesterday finished summing up in the Gardmer case. The jury retired at two o'clock in the afbernoon, and had not agreed at nine in the evening. Lake Erie was visited by another very destructive sale last Thursday. The telegraph reports that a large number of vessels were capsized, sunk, and driven ashore. Many lives are already known to have been lost.

The anti-renters are again at their old tricks, as will be seen by a despatch from Schoharie. They last Tuesday seized an officer, named Lawrence, who attempted to serve a writ on one of their number, and mutilated and maltreated him in the most barbarous manner. It is to be hoped, now that the exeitement consequent upon Presidential and State elections and inaugurations has entirely subsided that these people, who have hitherto in a great measure set our laws at utter defiance, will be brought to justice and punished to the utmost extent. Let them no longer escape behind the shield of political

The members of the Boundary Commission are reported to have left New Orleans, for the Rio Grande, on the 12th inst.

Benjamin T. Williams was yesterday awarded seven thousand dollars by the Circuit Court in Bosten for injuries received by an accident on the Portsmouth, Saco and Portland Railroad. The rendition of a few more such verdicts would probably have the effect of making railroad companies far more careful than they have been of late.

The suit for a large tract of land in New Orleans brought by the heirs of Gen. Lafayette against Madame Pontalba and others, has been decided in favor of the defendants.

By an arrival at New Bedford we learn that the seamship West Wind, which left this port with a large number of passengers for Australia, some onths ago, succeeded in obtaining funds on bottemry at the Cape of Good Hope, and would be en abled to resume her journey early in March.

The telegraphic synopsis of the proceedings of the Presbyterian General Assembly, in session at Buffalo. is quite interesting. It will be seen that the first Monday in January, notwithstanding it will be New Year's Day, is to be observed as a day of general fasting and prayer for the conversion of all the world. The assembly closed its labors till Monday

by debating the slavery question. By reference to our telegraphic market reports, it will be seen that cotton was very quiet at New Orleans last Wednesday. The stock at that port had dwindled down to one hundred and twenty-three thousand bales, and the excess of receipts amounted to two hundred and forty-one thousand bales over those of the previous year at the same time. The excess at all the Southern ports reached two hundred and fifty-nine thousand bales, notwithstanding which fact the last advices from Texas state that there was a considerable amount of cotton still in that State awaiting shipment. Now that the canals are open, immense quantities of breadstuffs and provisions are beginning to find an outlet from the West

as we learn from our Buffalo and Albany despatches The conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church concluded its sittings, yesterday morning, at the Allen street church, after adopting a variety of resolations and performing other business.

The sixteenth anniversary of the Youth's Missionary Society was celebrated last evening at the above named church, when the yearly report was read showing the prosperous state of the association, and several addresses delivered. See reports elsewhere For accounts of railroad and other fatal accidents suicide of a Methodist clergyman in Ohio, &c., the

mader is referred to the telegraphic head. The abolitionists are again in full play, and little Jane Trainer, the free colored child, whom we had hoped was allowed to depart in peace, is again on the tapis. Fred Douglass having passed away for a while from the anti-slavery stage, black Jinney has become "the bright particular star" of abolition

ist attraction. When shall we be done with this humbug, cant and mock philanthropy? Several criminals were sentenced in the Court General Sessions yesterday. Among them were Chauncy Larkin, Samuel J. Proper, Seth Dimon,

and James Hazard. The Tammany, Hall rioters would have been sentenced had it not been for the non-attendance of Aldermen Brisley and Francis, who were the members of the court that sat during their trial. The policemen, Kennedy and Smith, will probably be brought up to receive the sentence

of the court this morning. Our inside pages to-day contain an unusual variety of entertaining information, as will be seen by the sllowing list of contents:-Political and Gossipping Letters from our Quebec, Halifax, Texas and Constantinople Correspondents; Account of the Condition of Sonora; The Chinese Laws, Customs and Commerce; Further News from Mexico; Abstract of the Annual Report of the American Baptist Missionary Union; The Norwalk Calamity and the Railroad Law of New York; Miscellaneous Railroad Intelligence; Speech of Captain Hill at the recent Cuban Anniversary Meeting; Court Proceedings; Poetical Effusions; Financial and Commercial Re views; General News Paragraphs, &c.

The Free Blacks-Northern Philanthropy vs. Northern Legislation-The Colonization

The future destiny of the free colored population of the United States is one of the most perplexing, although one of the most important questions of this age. It is abundantly manifest that in this country their position must unchangeably be that of a distinct and inferior caste, with which it is impossible that the white race can ever amalgamate. It is equally evident that the amelioration of the degraded condition of the free blacks of the North within the limits of this Union, always impracticable, has at length become almost utterly hopeless. The pressure of our European immigration is fast filling up even the more menial employments heretofore the conceded prerogatives of the colored man. If there were nothing else arrayed against him than the overwhelming competition of the European laborer his prospects in the North would be bad enough; but this competition is only one of the incidental disadvantages of his marked and proscribed race.

The black man's first and unconquerable difficulty is the stamp of inferiority and servitude with which his Creator has marked him in his physical and mental organization. All the laws of society from which he suffers are but the inevitable contingencies of this first inflexible law of nature. From time immemorial he has been the slave of some higher type of the human family or but a naked barbarian, in a state of social and political independence. The very highest advances in the scale of intelligence which he has made have resulted from the Southern institution of slavery. The only promising attempt at self-government with which the black man stands credited in history is the republic of Liberia established and conducted by liberated slaves from our Southern States. And it has been doubted whether Liberia would continue to prosper as an independent State beyond the present generation were all supplies of regeneration cut off from this country. If we are not mistaken, it was the opinion of Mr. Calhoun that the success of Liberia was entirely artificial and delusive. for that the decease of the existing colonists from the South, and the failure to supply the vacuum for even a few years, would result in the rapid blending of the people of the said republic with the wild African savages by whom they are surrounded. But, whether the experiment might result thus or otherwise experience has satisfactorily proved the marked inferiority of the African race, and that the only advances above barbarism which they have ever achieved have been under the servitude or subjection of the white races.

Now, from this view of the subject, we would conclude that the most eligible, appropriate. and humane disposition of the black man which has yet been made, is that of "the peculiar institution of the South," under which he is the unconditional servant and dependent of his master. And herein, to some extent, the African has solved the problem of "manifest destiof for himself. Contrast the comparatively enviable condition of the slaves even of the rice plantations of South Carolina with that of the free black barbarians of the black despot of Havti, or even with that of her Britannic Majesty's lately emacipated free colored subjects of Jamaica, and the testimony of all history will be affirmed in the practical illustration of the decree of servitude which attaches to the children of Ham.

Our Northern philanthropists, however, have hit upon an expedient which must be successful in lifting the African to all the benefits of white society, or which can only fail in the bloody extermination of the African race from this continent. It is the immediate emancipation of all the slaves of the South, the immediate concession to them of equal rights and privileges with the whites, and the blending of whites and blacks together upon the platform of the French jacobins of "Liberty, equality and fraternity." To this end the agitation of the slavery question is to be revived: to this end the free-soilers are co-operating with the more virulent abolitionists in the reorganization of their forces for resisting any further extensions of the area of Southern slavery; and to this end the underground railroads to Canada, for the benefit of fugitive slaves are kept open, with their connecting stations from Mason and Dixon's line to the St Lawrence and Lake Erie. To this end, also, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Fred. Douglass, the Black Swan, the Duchess of Sutherland, the ladies of the Stafford House petition, and George Thompson and Company, are zealously working in the common cause night and day. And when the occasion shall arrive for practical political action we may expect to find all these pichald elements of abolitionism banded together in yet another crusade against the infidels of the South In the meantime, the condition of our free

colored population is a more fitting subject for Northern philanthropy than Southern slavery: and before the aggregate of our free blacks is enlarged by the addition of three millions of slaves something should first be done in the way of philanthropy for that unfortunate class who, under the garb of freedom, are far worse off than Southern slaves. Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania. Delaware, and other Northern States. have all their black laws, more or less stringent, for the expulsion of free negroes from their borders, or to shut out that species of im migration. We believe that all the Southern States have their retaliatory laws of this kind. In a word, the " free negro" lives only by sufferance in most of the States of this Union. If in philanthropic New York and New England he is not directly declared by law a vagrant, subject to expulsion, the schedule of his employments is so limited that he can find but little to do. Placed between two fires-between the South and the North-what is to be the future destiny of the free blacks of these United States ?

a string of free colored colonies among the Caribbean islands; but whether he proposes to make Hayti or Jamaica the basis of their government and confederation he has not informed us. Fred. Douglass, George K. Downing, the oysterman, and others of the more intelligent free colored reformers, are dead against Liberia This is their country, and here they intend to stay. And yet it is evident that the time will soon arrive for something more definite, in the way of legislation upon free persons of color, than the retaliatory anti-free black laws among the several States. Canada itself has ceased to be attractive to the free colored man, for the whites even there, are beginning to rebel against any further increase of his brethren. We know of nothing better, for the present, than Liberia for the relief of the free colored exile of this country. Liberia is the place for him. There the caste of color is in his favor. There he may rise to the highest official positions, and there he may increase and multiply, and extend the area of freedom indefinitely. The Caribbean islands are not the thing. They are appropriated. Liberia is the place.

Cannot something be done-in the language of Mr. Clay, cannot something, and a great deal, be done to make Liberia attractive to the free colored man? Has Young America given him up and his cause? Why, now, should that great commercial and philanthropic project of the Ebony line of steamers be abandoned? Is not Liberia, and the African coast northward. rich in palm oil, coffee, sugar, cotton, tobacco, spices. dyewoods, gold dust, ivory, and many other articles of trade? It is to be hoped, for he sake of the free colored people of this counry, and for their relief, that the administration will recommend some plan to Congress. This is the age of progress. And there is plenty of money in the Treasury.

The Vote on the New Charter, on 7th June

The citizens of New York have now seven teen days left to make up their minds on the proposed City Charter. On the 7th June, they will be required to adopt or reject it; to decide whether the present state of things shall continue for another year, or shall at once make place for a new, and, we sincerely believe, a sounder system. We have indulged the hope that no advice from us would be required to aid the public in a judicious exercise of the suffrage: nor do we at this moment entertain serious apprehensions that it will be mis-used. Still, in view of the apathy which prevails among a large class of the well intentioned, and the formidable resistance which the defenders of the existing charter are preparing, we are induced once more to set before our readers a few practical reasons in favor of the adoption of the new act.

We will preface our advocacy of the reformed charter with the frank admission that we do not consider it perfect. Against more than one of its provisions grave objections may be urged: and many points which demanded reform have been left untouched. It is useless at this time to allude to these matters in detail; and we pass them over the more readily, as neither errors nor omissions can possibly be productive of serious injury. They relate, without exception, to matters of detail, and cannot at the worst give rise to much complaint. It will be, moreover, a very easy matter, if the charter is adopted, to remedy them by a brief act of the Legislature. On the other hand, the new act is replete

with wholesome reforms. Under its provisions, the stigma of corruption will be wholly effeced from our city annals. This argument alone ought to ensure for the act the vote of every right-minded citizen. Whether those who have labored with such effect to cover our civic authorities with infamy, have or have not exaggerated the state of the case, it is now a paramount duty for us all to preclude the possibiliward. The government of the city of New York must be without reproach. Not even the most reckless party-scribbler must have a pretext for assailing the character of our civic rulers. This is, as we understand it. the unanimous cry of the people; and no legislative enactment can answer the purpose more fully than the act we have now before us. Precaution can do more. We need hardly remind our readers of the heavy penalties it imposes on

parties convicted of offering or receiving a bribe; of the facilities it provides for the adduction of evidence; of the safeguard contained in the increase of the number of councilmen. After it has become a law, an applicant for city favors, who relies on corruption for success, will be compelled to bribe sixty councilmen, elected from sixty different districts, and probably strangers to each other, and some twenty aldermen. All these persons will be well aware that, by accepting the bribe tendered, they are exposing themselves to a fine of \$5,000, and an imprisonment for ten years: and that the very party who corrupts them may, at any future period, through recklessness, revenge, or malice, turn State's evidence against them. If New York contains eighty men, or even twenty, so bold as to risk these penalties for the sake of the small sum which the most liberal tempter would be enabled to offer, we doubt whether it contains one who would risk a similar punishment by offering a bribe to parties who would be just as likely to betray him as to become his partners in iniquity. We are desirous of placing the future dangers of corruption in the strongest light at once, and, therefore, say nothing of the civil and civic degradation which de jure will flow from a sentence for bribery; though perhaps some who would risk a prison and a fine would be deterred from crime by the fear of public infamy. For the general mass of mankind, the dread of the former will be sufficient. Widespread as we are told corruption is in our midst, we cannot think that the rich will icopardise their liberty or the poor their

of their avarice. In a word, we do not think that human ingenuity can frame a more comprehensive or more practical enactment against bribery than that contained in the new act. Nothing but the sheerest insanity would induce a councilman or a contractor to incur the penalties it pronounces. Whatever other offences may be laid to the charge of the officers who may be elected under it, we may be sure that no one with the slightest pretensions to veracity, will accuse them of corruption.

bread for the sake of a very modest gratification

Nor are its provisions less wholesome on the subject of the public expenditure. A vote of three-fourths of the members of both boards will be required to sanction the expenditure of public money for feasts, processions, or entertainments. Here we have at a single blow a monstrous abuse corrected-an inexhaustible Thurlow Wood suggests the establishment of scandal and calumny dried up. No

extra allowances" will be allowed to contractors. This, again, will save thousands a year to the city, and for ever ruin the knavish schemes of a set of rogues who have fed on the public plunder for many a day. Leases and grants will be made publicly to the highest responsible bidder. We shall thus cease to hear that Mr. B. has obtained such and such a property or privilege, through the corrupt influence of Mr. A., his brother or cousin, an Alderman, or by bribing the leading members or the board; and the real estate belonging to the city will produce a revenue in just proportion to its value. Contractors may save themselves the trouble of tendering for a contract, unless they can furnish adequte security;" and thus the streets will cease to be blocked up, and other works abandoned, by parties who have contracted to repair the one or perform the other at rates far below their legitimate cost.

We might enumerate many other sensible changes which the new act will effect, but we have said enough, we are sure, to secure for it the vote of every patriotic citizen. To put a few of these in the clearest light, we will once more repeat that-

1. The new act will forever prevent corruption, and rumors thereof.

2. It will prevent wasteful expenditure, and ensure economy in the disposal of the public

3. It will enable the city to derive a just income from the public property.

4. It will insure the punctual performance of public works by contractors with the city. 5. It will forever preclude favoritism in the disposal of leases, ferries, &c.

And to these we may add. 6. It will deprive the aldermen of most of the judicial powers they have abused.

7. It will ensure to the city the services of a police force during elections.

Here, it would seem, are reasons so weighty and so clear in favor of adopting the act, that the people might well be left to the exercise of their ownjudgment in the matter. But there are so many men in New York who are interested in the preservation of past abuses so many who have plundered the public in past times, and hope to do so again-so many who, blinded by political prejudice, are striving to make a party question of the bill, and enlist the whigs on the side of corruption and mischievous opposition to reform, that we cannot refrain from warning the public what counsel they seek on the subject.

DANGER, OF DRIVING CATTLE THROUGH THE STREETS.-We had yesterday again another exhibition of the dangerous consequences of driving cattle through the streets of the metropolis. A bull became furiously enraged in his progress through the town, and taking the fashionable thoroughfare of Broadway for the display of his violent temper, he proceeded along and up that street, until near Grace Church; there he encountered obstruction or opposition from some street pavers, one of whom approached him with a heavy implement in his hands, to stay his progress; in an instant the maddened animal rushed against the man, goring him with his horns, and leaving him senseless on the ground. Another workman stationed himself with a pick, or shovel, before the advancing bull, who prepared to attack his adversary, seeing which, the man dropped his weapon, and precipitately fled. On went the bull. How and where his career ended, we did not learn.

We would, again earnestly urge upon the Corporation to do something to prevent cattle being driven through the streets in the daytime; as not a day passes that large droves of cattle are not driven through the most frequented streets up town.

In London, with two millions of people, and ith a large cattle market held at Smithfield, near St. Paul's Church, in the very heart of the city, no accidents from stray cattle are ever heard of. The reason is, that drovers are compelled to drive their cattle through the streets at night, between the hours of 12 and 4 A. M. When at Smithfield they are kept in pens-from whence they can only be removed at night. Let the same rule be adopted in New York, and we will hear of no more accidents from mad cat-

GENERAL CANEDO'S TOUR THROUGH CUBA .-Notwithstanding the glowing accounts given by the Havana papers, of the demonstrations of oyalty, devotion and respect, which greeted Captain-General Canedo at every point which he visited, on his recent tour through the Island, we have good reason to believe that there was little sincerity in such exhibitions. The wealthy Catalans, indeed, might have been sincere in their vivas and expressions of gratitude for the honor conferred on them; but the oppressed and suffering Cubans had very little sympathy with these rejoicings, and manifested no great regard for the representative of Her Most Catholic Majesty. In Trinidad, some of the wealthy inhabitants entertained Senor Canedo in great style, pledging the fidelity of the district towards the crown of Castile: but the patriotic portion of the citizens held aloof from the demonstrations, and showed their sentiments in the publication of a sort of manifesto, having for text the following sentence :- "The ruinous condition of Cuba, and the humilating degradation of her sons, proceed from Spanish despot ism, or from the selfishness of those Cubans in whose hands are deposited the wealth of the

The paper is written in a tone of great bitterness and hostility against the oppressor and his adulators, and shows the public sentiment as anything but favorable to the Spanish dominion. It is a sign of the times, and may prognosticate more revolutionary troubles a little ahead. We shall see.

Talk on 'Change.

Cotton was more active yesterday, with sales of 2,300 bales, without change in quotations. Breadetuffs were dull. Pork was firm, with small sales. Sugars were in fair demand, without change of moment in prices.

There was some annoyance manifested among ship gents and owners on account of a strike among the rig gers. They had now demanded \$2 12 per day, and had efured to work unless their terms were acceded to. perchant who had a vessel of 1,000 tons ready for ea was unable to have her sail on her voyage on account of the riggers' strike. Her detention was both in convenient and expensive. He had offered to accede to their new demands as far as this vessel was concerned; but they declined to work unless he would bind himself to brought into the arrangement. The shipping interest has always shown a spirit of liberality towards their employes, and have generally conceded all reasonable demands made both by sailors and riggers; but they onsider that such large wages as those demanded by the latter come with a bad grace at the present mon when their freighting business wasso dull and so much

It was stated by a gentleman that there must be some nistake about the times. Everybody said they were very good, and everything was advancing; yet to judge from

the number of men seeking office in Washington and in New York an outsider would think they were never worse. It was stated that the applicants seeking situs ons in the Custom House amounted to some six or sever thousand; and, unfortunately, those most persevering, and in many cases most likely to succeed, were least qualified to fill them. Some men were said to be seeking the appointment of appraisers, (which should be filled merchants,) who had scarcely ever seen an invoice, or any other bills than their tailors, grocers, or baker accounts. If times were so prosperous, business so good, and wages constantly on the advance, why was it that whole regiments of men were approaching public officers, from the President down, with their hats in one hand and large bundles of papers in the other (called recommendations) for offices, which they may have to vacate in four years? It any scene was calculated to lower the mankood of man, or "unman the man," it was one like this. What man, however well qualified who valued his love of honest independence, would thus bow down for office? Office dispensers might rest satisfied of one fast, that the best qualified men, and those who in every sense were best entitled to fill offices, were in most cases not seekers, but if wanted would have to be sought after, and appointed to fill them.

The trial of the conspirators in the Martha Washington

case at Cincinnati was one of much interest to unde writers in Wall street, whose offices were imposed upor to the large sum of \$40,000 or \$50,000. Hence the pro gress of the trial when it comes on will be watched by them with a greal deal of interest.

United States Senators from Louislana. A few days since we chronicled the election, by the Legislature of Louisiana, of John Slidell, to succeed Pierre Soulé as one of the Senators in Congress from Louisiana. We now give a table of the Senators who have represented that State since its admission into the Union, with notices of the most conspicuous Senators.

The following is a list of the gentlemen who have been chosen Senators from Louisiana since its admission as a State, in 1812:-

Com'nt. of Term
Sept. 1812. Allan B. Magruder...
Do. John N. Destrehan
Oct. 1812. Thomas Posey
Dec. 1812. James Brown
Mch. 1813. Elijius Fromentin
Mch. 1817. Wm. C. C. Caiborne...
Mch. 1817. Wm. C. C. Caiborne... d Oct. 1812 Henry Johnson... James Brown... Henry Johnson...

Fo. Do.
Do.
Edward Livingston...
George A. Waggaman.
Alexander Porter.
Charles A. Gayarre.
Robert C. Nicholas. Henry Johnson..... Pierre Soulé.
Solomon W. Downs
Pierre Soulé.
J. P. Benjamin.
John Slidell. The State of Louisiana, it is well known, com

prises the southern part of the extensive country which was purchased by the United States of France in 1803, for the sum of fifteen millions of dollars. That part of the country now forming the State o Louisiana was separated from the rest in 1804, and called the Territory of Orleans, and by act of Congress of April 8, 1812, was admitted into the Union as a State. The State constitution was framed by a convention composed of delegates, a majority of whom were French Creoles or natives of Louisiana. at New Orleans, January 22, 1812. In 1810 the population of Orleans Territory was 76,556, of whom 34,311 were whites, and 34,660 were slaves. Free blacks, the remainder, 7,585.

There was considerable opposition to the admis sion of Louisiana as a State, both in Congress and in some of the Northern States, principally on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the admission The federal party were generally opposed to the measure. In the United States Senate, however there were but five or six negatives, and in the House of Representatives the act of admission passed 79 to 23. In the Legislature of Massachusetts, immediately afterwards, the act was condemned as unconstitutional, and in June, 1812, a committee of that body, of which Josiah Quincy (who is still living) was chairman, made a report on the subject, concluding with sundry resolutions, two of which are as follows, and are interesting, as showing the views entertained by the old federal party on the question of annexation:-

question of annexation:

Resolved, As the sense of this Legislature, that the admission into the Union of States not comprehended within the original limits of the United States, is not authorized by the letter or spirit of the federal constitution.

Resolved. That the act of Congress passed the 8th day of April, 1812, entitled "An act for the admission of the State of Louisiana into the Union," &c., is a violation of the constitution of the United States.

The report of this committee declares "that the power assumed by Congress in passing this act for the admission of Louisiana, if acquiesced in, is plain-ly a power to admit new States into this Union at their discretion, without limit of place or country, Not only new States may be carved at will out of the boundless regions of Louisiana, but the whole extent of South America, indeed of the globe, is a sphere within which it may operate, without check r control, and with no other limit than such as Congress may choose to impose, in its own discretion."

The senators and -representatives from Massachu setts were instructed and requested to use their utmost endeavors to obtain a repeal of the act of Congress admitting Louisiana into the Union; but the measure soon became to be considered as a wise one, and indeed an act of political necessity, and was finally acquiesced in by men of all parties.

The political character of the new State was deci. dedly democratic, or republican, there being no organization of a federal party. On the first election for Governor, in 1812, William C. C. Claiborne, who was Governor of the territory by appointment of the President from 1804 to that time, was now elected by the people. The votes stood thus : Claiborne, 2,750; Jacques Villere, 945; which election was confirmed by the Legislature, as then required by the State constitution, 33 to 6. The Creole population, al-though in a majority, it seems did not rally on Mr. Villere, one of their own number, but preferred Gov. Claiborne. Thomas B. Robertson was chosen to the House of Representatives in Congress.

At the first election by the Legislature of United States Senators Allan B. Magrader and John Noel Destrehan were chosen. Mr. Magrader had been a leading member of the State Con vention which framed the constitution. As he drew the short term, he was only in the Senate one session, and was not re-elected. Mr. Destrehan was also a member of the State Convention, and declined the appointment of Senator Thereupon the Governor appointed Thomas Posey; but the Legislature refused to continue him in th Senate. In December, 1812, they elected James Brown, by 26 votes against 16 for Posey. The same body elected presidential electors in favor of James Madison, by 25 to 16, the latter having probably been in favor of DeWitt Clinton, who was at that time a candidate, against Mr. Madison, for President

James Brown was born in Virginia, in October, 1766. After studying law he settled first in Tennes see, then in Natchez, and was appointed by President Jefferson Secretary of the Territory of Louisiana. This led him to New Orleans, which subsequently became his home. He was appointed U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana, and rose to a high rank. He was elected to represent Louisiana in the U. S. Senate, as we have mentioned, in December 1812, and was again chosen Senator in 1819. Being appointed Minister Plenipotentiary to France by President Monroe, in 1823, he resigned his seat in the Senate. At the French court he was highly esteemed as the diplomatic representative of the United States; and his wealth and hospitality during his five years residence in rendered him extremely popular with his countrymen who visited that capital. After an absence of five years he requested leave to return to the United States, and subsequently selected Philadelphia as his place of residence, where he died, of apoplexy, in his seventy-third year, April 7, 1834.

He was brother in law of Henry Clay.

LIJIUS FROMENTIN WAS OF French origin, an

resided in New Orleans. He was Secretary of the State Convention which framed the constitution.
As a member of the United States Senate, he took an independent course, supporting the war measur but voting against some of the recommendations e the administration. In 1816 he voted with his colleagues, and a majority of the democratic sen for the charter of the United States Bank. In May, 1821, he was appointed by President Monroe United States Judge for West Florida. While Gen. Jackon was Governor of Florida he had a dispute with Judge Fromentin, respecting the judicial conduct of the latter, but the result of the difficulty was unim-

William Charles Cole Claiborne, who was elec to succeed James Brown, on the expiration of his first term, in March, 1817, died without taking his seat. He was for many years a conspicuous public character in the Valley of the Mississippi. He represented the State of Tennessee in Congress for four years, viz., from 1797 to 1801, and gave the vote of the State to Jefferson, in the contest for the Presidency in 1801. It was expected by some that he would have changed his vote to Burr; but he remained firm, with the other democrats of the House, in supporting Jefferson, and received from that President the appointment of Governor of Orleans Territory, in 1804, which office he held until elected the first Governor of the State by the people, in 1812. He was active in exposing the conspiracy of Burr, in

Henry Johnson is, we believe, a native of Virginia. He has held various important trusts in Louisiana. In 1824 he was elected Governor of the State for a term of four years, having been previously United States Senator from 1818 to 1824. He was chosen for another term in the United States Senate in 1843. He was also a member of the House of Representatives in Congress from 1835 to 1839. Although elected by the whig party, he voted in the Senate, in 1845, for the annexation of Texas, in conformity to what he believed were the wishes of the people of Louisiana.

Dominique Bouligny was a native of Louisians of French origin. In the Senate he supported the administration of John Quincy Adams, and was particularly attached to Henry Clay as a political

Josiah S. Johnston was a native of Connecticut, but was taken by his father, in his infancy, to Kentucky, emigrated about the year 1805 to Louisians, where he was appointed a judge, and elected one of the representatives in Congress in 1821. He was transferred to the United States Senate in 1824, and continued a member of that body until his death, May 19, 1833. He was killed by the explosion of the steamboat Lioness by gunpowder, on Red River, forty miles above Alexandria.(Lou..) fourteen others being killed at the same time, and many other passengers wounded. Mr. Johnston was a man of fine talents, and highly esteemed by his numerous circle of acquaintance. He was a decided whig in his politics, and ardent in his support of Mr. Clay. Edward Livingston is a name conspicuous in

American annals. He was of an old New York family, of Scottish origin, and was born at Clermont, Columbia county, N. Y., in 1764. He graduated at Princeton, N. J., in 1781, was admitted to the bar in New York, in 1785, and was in active practice until he was elected to Congress, in 1794, by the democratic party of this city. When the administration of Washington was formed, in 1789, the Living ston family were considered as federalists; but the Chancellor, Robert R. Livingston, Brockholst and Edward Livingston, and other prominent member of the family, soon united with the republicans, and co-operated with the Clintons and Burr in opposing the federal party in power. Chanceller Livingston was a zealous advocate for the adoption of the United States constitution, in opposition to the views of George Clinton and his republican friends generally. The Chancellor, it will be recollected, was in the Continental Congress, and was on the committee of five, with Jefferson, Adams, Sherman and Franklin, who reported the Declaration of Independence Robert R. Livingston's name does not appear among the signers, for reasons not stated by his biographers. We have the authority of Mr. Jefferson for saying that Livingston entertained similar views with Dickinson, of Pennsylvania, who although in favor of independence, did not think the time appropriate. Mr. Edward Livingston, being considerably younger than his brother the Chancellor was not known in the early political questions which divided the people immediately after the Revolution. He first appears in political history as a zealous re-Congress. On retiring from Congress he was appointed by Mr. Jefferson United States Distric Attorney for New York, having also received the appointment of Mayor of New York, in 1801. The latter office he held but one year. In 1804 he re-moved to New Orleans, and there pursued his profession as a lawyer with great success. When Louisiana was invaded by the British, in 1814, Mr. Livingston offered his services to General Jackson, and acted as his aid, and at the close of the war, also, at a later period, he received flattering testimonials of the friendship of the General. In 1823 Mr. Livingston was elected to Congress, and served as a member of the House until 1829, when he was transferred to the Senate In 1831 he was appointed Secretary of State, in Jackson's second cabinet; and in 1833 he was appointed Minister to France. In the spring of 1835 he returned to the United States, and retired to his estate at Rhinebeck, on the North river, where he died, May 23, 1836, in his seventy-third year. Mr. Livingston's talents as a statesman and lawyer are too well known to require detail in this article. His most prominent law work is the Code he prepared for the State of Louisiana.

George A. Waggaman, who succeeded Mr. Livingston as U. S. Senator, had been a prominent memb of the State Legislature. He was a zealous whig, and took part in debates in the Senate. He died March 23, 1843, of a wound received in a duel a few days previous. Besides other distinguished trusts, he was Secretary of State for Louisiana under three administrations.

Alexander Porter was born in Ireland, and his father having fallen a victim to the political disturb ances of 1798, the son emigrated to America, and settled in Nashville, Tennessee. He at first engaged in commerce, then studied law, and, removing to Louisiana in 1809, soon acquired distinction. He assist ed in forming the constitution of the State, became a judge of the Supreme Court, and was chosen a Senator in Congress in 1833. He resigned in 1836. He acted with the whig party, and was a man of cultivated taste and popular manners. Endowed with great natural abilities, a thoroughbred lawyer, and versed in political knowledge, he was long con sidered one of the most eminent public men of the State. He died at Attakapas, January, 1844, aged

Charles A. Gayarre, a Creole gentleman, who has figured as a literary man and a democrat, held the appointment of Senator a short time, but resigned and was succeeded by Robert Carter Nicholas, who, we believe, was of a Virginia family. He supported the administration of Van Buren. Alexander Mouton, of French origin, was also elected by the democrats to the Senate, and, on retiring from the Senate, was chosen Governor of Louisiana. He married a daughter of Col. Charles

K. Gardner. Alexander Barrow, elected by the whigs, in 1841, was a native of Nashville, Tennessee, where he was admitted to the bar, and soon afterwards removed to Louisiana. Retiring from a successful practice at the bar he became a wealthy planter. He served several years in the Legislature of the State, and held other distinguished trusts, besides that of United States Senator. He died at Baltimore. December 29, 1846, aged forty-five years. He was highly esteemed for his personal qualities and pub-

Charles M. Conrad we have noticed on former ocasions in the HERALD. He was one of the late cabinet of President Fillmore, where he acted as Se-